VOL. X. No. 6.

THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, April, 1885.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1885.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar, (Harkness): Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1884. Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 23.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1885. Jan. 8.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 24.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 24.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 9.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 23—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 28.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
June 30.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 1.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 10.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1885.

H. L. BAILEY, '86, *Editor-in Chief.*
J. T. CLARK, '87, *Assistant Chief.*
W. M. ROSS, '86, *Personals.*
A. VARNEY, '86, *Town and Campus.*
J. S. ZELIE, '87, *Exehanges and Reviews.*
G. E. KNAPP, '87, *College Notes.*
E. D. HOWE, '87, *Sporting and Plunder.*

J. A. FLETCHER, '86, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

One College Year, - - - $1 00
Single Copies, - - - - 12

Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communication will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

WITH this number of the UNDERGRADUATE, the new editorial board goes into operation. A little delay has been unavoidable, owing to the election of the board not coming till the middle of the month, and the Junior Exhibition put everything else out of mind for a few days. We shall endeavor, however, to be more prompt with the next number. Any suggestion tending to improve the paper will be gladly received. A short time ago, a subscriber said that the paper had deteriorated of late years. One reason for this is that the Alumni do not take interest enough in it. Take, for example, the column devoted to Personals. This ought to be the most interesting department in the paper, but how can the Personal editor obtain items enough to make a respectable looking column, to say nothing of its interest, if the Alumni do not help? A postal card costs only a cent, and if each subscriber, whenever he sees an item concerning a Middlebury alumnus, would send it on a card to the editor, this column would be much more interesting than it is. But we do not wish to have anyone confine himself to Personals. The editors are glad to receive contributions to any department of the paper. Please remember this, and if the UNDERGRADUATE is uninteresting, send us something to remedy the defect.

MR. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, referring to an article by Mr. Thwing encouraging large gifts of money to colleges, that by their being enabled to hold out greater helps to meet pecuniary difficulties fewer young men may be denied the advantages of a college course, has something pertinent to say in the *Independent.* He makes the statement that the colleges with the largest endowments are the most expensive. The expenses of a student at Harvard, Yale, or Columbia, the richest institutions in the country, are, Mr. Bacon says, in direct proportion to their wealth. If he speaks of the average expenses, this is notoriously true. It occurs to us as possible, however, that the extravagancies of the young men at these colleges, with princely allowances, adepts at scattering their gold, though perhaps only dilettanti at learning, may make a high average, giving no idea of the possibilities of economy. This we suggest as being possible, but having no means of verifying it, we would accept Mr. Bacon's statement as applying, as he evidently meant it, to necessary expenses. So that, as a fact, colleges do not seem to put their increased wealth at the service of young men in pecuniary straits deterring them from the education they desire. It is at the doors of the poorer institutions that the ungilded but ambitious youth must knock.

It seems, then, to us, that the poor and small colleges should receive support; that the richer and more powerful should not be allowed to swallow up the little ones so that a college education will not be as generally attainable, open to rich and poor alike.

It may be said, that in consideration of the greater advantages afforded students at the wealthier institutions, the more expensive education there is in reality cheap, it being a much better article.

But let there be an opportunity for men of small means to purchase what their money will bring. The substantials of learning are not an expensive commodity in this age.

A FEW months ago an article was published in this paper referring to the UNDERGRAUATE of 1831, in which the writer stated his belief that the UNDERGRADUATE was the pioneer in college journalism. Since then other papers have investigated, and we clip from an exchange the following item:

"There are 190 college papers in the United States, the oldest of which is the *Brunonian*, founded in 1829."

The *Brunonian*, however, was not the first established by any means, although it may be the oldest paper still alive, for another editor steps in and says: "The first college paper was established at Dartmouth. There appeared in 1800 at that institution a paper called the *Gazette* which is chiefly famous for the reason that among its contributors was Dartmouth's most distinguished son, Daniel Webster. A few months later Yale followed with the *Literary Cabinet*, which, however, did not live to celebrate its birthday. It was not until 1810 that Harvard made the first venture in journalism, and then Edward Everett, with seven associates, issued the *Harvard Lyceum*." In view of these facts the UNDERGRADUATE will withdraw its claim of priority, but will call itself second in age among existing college papers until somebody can show a better right to the position.

WITH the general stir that comes with the spring there is the usual movement in athletic interests. However slight this is and however unfruitful it has been in other years, it should be encouraged with renewed hope. It is a pity that the stirring in young blood should subside so quickly. To do something would be the best way to ensure more being done. There is one sport the novelty of which here might start some enthusiasm. Its popularity might be counted on after it was once introduced. Lawn tennis is a game, we believe, in which the students would more generally take an interest. We are glad to see that a court is being put in shape and only wish it was being done with a little greater expedition. We cannot but be suspicious of the accomplishment of a project that languishes as this seems inclined to. Let a court be opened before the term is half gone and we prophesy that it will soon be in full play. There the youth who do not wish to expose their tenderer flesh to the bruises of the ball-field will find a milder sport. The young ladies of the college, too, we may hope, will be glad of the opportunity for healthful exercise and increase the popularity of the game.

DURING the winter there is always somebody complaining of the way in which the janitor fulfills his duties, especially about the temperature of the recitation rooms. To all who have ever made cursory remarks about the janitor the following from the *Amherst Student* will be of interest:

"A Janitor is a creature with no soul and very little feeling. Janitors are produced in large quantities in the immediate vicinity of the North Pole and shipped southward on their mission of love. On their arrival they are unpacked, assorted, labelled and reshipped to their respective fields of usefulness. The most familiar breed is a cross between a frozen mackerel and a fossil.

"Nothing in nature is so unaccountable as a janitor's loathing of a thermometer. It sometimes rises to a passion. We once contributed to the purchase of a fine $75 thermometer to be presented to a janitor that had become endeared to us. This thermometer had the faculty of hunting up the janitor and blacking his eyes whenever the mercury fell below 20 o F.,during any public exercise. The janitor professed the deepest gratitude when we presented it to him, but with the craftiness natural to his race he enticed it away before night and it has never been heard from since."

TRULY Middlebury college has had more honors heaped upon it by the new administration than it coul l ever pretend to, as its deserts for any sympathetic service. The whole camp might, we think, go over in gratitude to Mr. Cleveland's side if it were not for the inflexible minds that President Hamlin has so thoroughly imbued with the unreconcilable principles of protection. Vermont's cup of pride was full when Mr. Phelps was appointed to succeed Mr. Lowell, and old Middlebury, modest mother, smiled with gratification that one of her sons should be charged with the most illustrious embassy to the court of St. James. By such signs of public acknowledgement she is cheered and finds reward for her patient labors of a century. She has good reasons to be-

lieve that she has not worked in vain when among all her children she sees so many distinguished and comparatively few unworthy sons. She has nursed good stuff of New England and been faithful in her charge.

The State, perhaps, felt sufficiently honored in having received such a splendid appointment, and would have deemed it ungraceful to expect further distinguishment; much less could this college look for still other dignities, or believe that another of its alumni would be chosen so soon for a high position. But with Mr. Slade's appointment as minister at Brussels come fresh laurels for both. Considering Mr. Erwin's elevation to the speakership of the New York assembly which these later facts have put out of sight, Middlebury has borne off a generous share of prizes within a year. Let us not grumble if we do not acquire all the celebrity that we may think these honors should bring, but rather act in what we must believe to be the proper and native spirit of the college, ever ambitious to do good work in the world, but not for its own display.

SINCE familiar ground has come to view again and the delightful weather has made the country unusually attractive, so many students have taken the first opportunity of stretching their legs that if it were not that the staid Faculty fixes the college to a local habitation it might seem metamorphosed into a school of roving philosophers. We have at hand Betsey Trotwood's text, "Let us have no meandering," from which to preach, but we are inclined to consider the meandering in this case as only a part of the universal moving that goes so far to make up the atmosphere of Spring, and in which the restless tenant has such an unhappy share.

LITERARY.

THE QUIET HOUR.

AT sunset out across the hills,
I rode unto the dying day;
The brooks sang low with tender trills,
The birds were silent on my way.

The crickets chirped in monotone,
The bees were sleeping on the hill,
The wind swept by with solemn moan—
My heart grew sad, my voice was still.

Yet, in my breast sweet thoughts were born,
Unmixed with aught of earth's alloy,
And words were faltering and outworn
That sought to voice my silent joy.

The quiet hour of eventide
Subdues man's stormy soul within,
And pure thoughts through his musings glide
Without a trace of soil or sin.

But, with the joy of high-born thought,
There is a lingering touch of pain, —
A yearning with sweet suffering fraught,
When utterance strives, and strives in vain.

But while the sombre shadows slept
Upon the hills and o'er the vales,
Between the trees the moonbeams crept,
And swift illumed the quiet dales.

The silver moonlight, sifting through
The leaves and branches of the trees,
On wings of light around me flew,
And mingled with the shifting breeze.

Like mist at morn sad thoughts took flight,
The wide world opened like a scroll,
And ere the day had turned to night
Delight alone filled all my soul.

—*Wheelman.*

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE world is greatly indebted to its explorers—the men in every age who have boldly pushed out into the unknown and laid open to the nations new sources of wealth and power. Columbus seeking a new route to the Indies, discovered the western continent. Stanley and Livingstone have fathomed the mysteries of the "Dark Continent," and Africa invites the world to come in and civilize it. But there remains a part of the globe of which we know comparatively nothing. Within the north polar circle there is an enormous area embracing at least two million square miles, of which less is known than of any other region on the globe, the south polar region excepted. Yet, it is not man's fault that we know so little of these regions, for men have been trying to explore them for nearly four hundred years. When it was seen that America interfered with a voyage straight westward to the East Indies, the English sent John Cabot northward, to go around this continent by way of the north pole and so reach India. From that day to the present, Arctic exploration has not flagged, although now it has a different end in view. Cabot sought the northwest passage. In 1847 the ships of Sir John Franklin drifted through and demonstrated the existence of the passage, but the impracticability of using it, and the subject was dropped. Now, on the other hand, the originators of Arctic expeditions have the advancement of science for a motive.

When the survivors of the Jeannette expedition had reached their homes, people began to complain of the folly of looking for the north pole; and when Lieut. Greely and his few remaining comrades were found, this feeling was intensified. But the public does not fully understand the Arctic problem. It is highly important that we should have a clear knowledge of the region around the pole for several reasons. In the first place, geographical knowledge demands further attention. It is considered unfitting and unseemly in the present state of scientific progress, that there should be this large area of our own earth's surface still so utterly unknown. Astronomers have made maps of the planet Mars, nearly as good as our maps of the polar regions. And yet, judging from the advancement made in the geography of the northern regions during the last sixty years, we may expect that if Arctic voyages continue our knowledge of the frozen zone will in time become complete. In 1825, a dot on the map for the mouth of the Mackenzie river was the only point of the northern coast-line of North America between Baffin's Bay on the east, and Behring's Sea on the west, of which anything was known. To-day the whole northern coast-line of America is clearly indicated on the map, and great progress has been made in mapping the Arctic Archipelago. Greenland has always been represented by the letter V for its southern part, and its northern end stretches out into the unknown, filling the school-boy's mind with wonder as to whether it has any end. During the Greely expedition Sergeant Lockwood explored the coast of Greenland quite a distance beyond the limit of the map, reaching, during this expedition, the highest latitude yet attained by man. With a few more expeditions like that of Greely's, it seems probable that the greater part of the polar regions will be explored, and that the blank in the map inside the Arctic circle will be filled up.

Another argument for Arctic exploration is made by the meteorologists. Although the Signal Service of this and other countries is very efficient, being regarded by many as almost perfect, yet the chief of the United States Signal Service has reported that a complete and accurate knowledge of the meteorology of the Arctic regions would greatly advance the efficiency of the service.

The Greely party was one of fourteen started at the same time, to take up their positions around the pole, and their chief duty was to take observations of weather, winds, tides, etc., for two years or more, for the advancement of meteorology. When the fourteen reports have been handed in and connected, a great step will have been taken towards perfecting the Signal Service of the world. Oceanic currents are little understood as yet, and it is only by knowing the currents of the Arctic seas that they can be explained.

One thing which puzzles scientists and surveyors is the movement of the magnetic needle, which varies in direction from year to year, having a swing of several degrees, and taking many years for one vibration; at Paris, for example, it varied thirty-four degrees in two hundred and fifty years. It is now known that the north magnetic pole is slowly moving westward, but why this is so cannot be known until more magnetic observations have been taken in the Arctic regions.

There is no need of explaining the benefits to be derived from Arctic explorations by Geology, Botany, Natural History and other branches of science; but a few words concerning the benefit commerce has received from this source will show a phase of the subject called by many the "practical" for the average man is apt to regard such expeditions as fruitless unless some financial gain be made. A few years ago Alaska was considered about as worthless as one could well conceive; now ,thanks to the Arctic explorers, we have discovered our mistake, and Alaska is rapidly attracting immigration and has a large fur trade and valuable fisheries. The United States has profitted enough from Alaska to pay many times over for all the Arctic explorations ever sent from our shores. Nor is Alaska the only source of revenue discovered within the Arctic circle. A new whaling ground has been found in the Northeast and is proving of great value. Greenland is found to be rich in cryolite, a mineral much used for making soap, caustic soda, porcelain, etc., and it is said that over five thousand tons are annually imported into this country. The revenue from one mine alone has amounted to over $230,000 in twenty years. Instances like this might be multiplied if necessary, but the few cases cited show that Arctic exploration is profitable from a financial point of view.

It has been shown that Arctic exploration is necessary for the advancement af science, and is financially not a failure. There is but one point remaining to be considered and that is the loss of life. This is the principal argument against Arctic voyages and this can be overthrown. With the remembrance of the

Jeannette and Greely expeditions, people think that these exploring parties must necessarily come to grief, but statistics prove the contrary. In all the Arctic expeditions between 1819 and 1875 the loss of life was but one and seven-tenths per cent. of all concerned, and in the circumpolar expedition, of which Lieut. Greely commanded one party, only two lives were lost outside of Greely's party. This percentage of mortality is much less than that of Europe, and very little greater than that of the United States; so that the objection based upon loss of life is of little force.

If then, the facts here stated be admitted, Arctic exploration will not be abandoned until the problems now vexing all scientists are fully solved and restless spirits sigh for a new world to conquer.

THE SAXON.

THE last born of the European races and not the least conspicuous is the Saxon. Born in a German forest, nursed a child upon the sea, while yet a youth transplanted to his British home, he has finally developed a manhood inferior in not a few points indeed to that of the Greek or Roman, yet surpassing it in many, and with this development he has brought to the world a new civilization, a new genius, a new character. Forced contentions with the severities of a northern climate, with thick fogs and boisterous winds have left their impressions upon his nature. Fierce, gloomy, brutal, yet there were nobler instincts underlying his gross exterior. We shall see that all the while these instincts have been struggling for the mastery, increasing like a river in its course, until the mighty current is sweeping everything before it and those grand Saxon principles are penetrating the world, elevating mankind and guiding the course of human progress.

Great tenacity of purpose, great vitality and assimilative power have ever characterized the Saxon. Whenever he has come in contact with a foreign element it has been to subdue it. So complete have been those victories as either to annihilate the vanquished or force them to adopt the Saxon's manners, customs and language. The Briton was deprived of his possessions and forced to take up his abode in the mountains of Wales. Jute, Engle, Pict and Dane each in turn became incorporated in the Saxon race, leaving only slight traces of the union. The Normans gained the victory in battle, but fruitless were all their attempts to guide and control the fortunes of a race which remained unconquered and rebellious in spirit, until at length in that more comprehensive battle-field in the contest of ages, where "Nature's unerring law secures the survival of the fittest" the palm of victory fell to the Saxon. True, the Normans left their stamp upon the race, but still it remained essentially Saxon.

The high moral tone of the Saxon character has exercised a potent influence in the moulding of the English nation. The mythology of the Northern races was far different from that of the peoples of the South. More soul-stirring in its effects, grander in its conceptions, infusing into their lives nobler sentiments, it stood in marked contrast with the weakness and sensuality of the Greek and Roman systems. This it is which has shaped the civilization and controlled the moral, social, political and literary destinies of the Saxons. Like the Greek, he deified the forces of nature. To him the earth was inhabited by countless divine spirits. The noise of the stream, the murmur of the forest, the roar of the thunder each was the voice of a god or demon. He worshiped nature and nature governed his life. "Not graceful lightness, half sport, as in the Greek paganism; a certain homely truthfullness and rustic strength, a great rude sincerity discloses itself here." Gloomy as the forest strong as the north wind, active, courageous, determined, to such a man came Christianity with all its ameliorating tendencies, and it came not in vain. The doctrines of personal liberty, the equality of men and an individual responsibility to God were not entirely new to him. They were only broader applications of those very principles which he had cherished from early youth. Christianity was a religion perfectly adapted to his nature and he accepted it as such. Once Christianized and the Saxon would redeem the world, for he it was who was to spread his religion as well as his manners among the nations.

There came a time when England was too small for the Saxon race. The old spirit of strife, the old love of conquest still lingered. The narrow confines of his island home chafed the proud Englishman. There was just then a new world to be colonized and he longed for a share in its conquest, so he entered into competition with French, Germans, Spaniards and Italians. All were equally greedy for a portion of the American continent. In that clash of race against race what was to be the outcome? The fifty-five

millions of English speaking people in the United States, the large and increasing population of the Dominion of Canada are the answer. While other elements degenerated and finally disappeared, the English has ever remained true to itself, moulding the additions at will, so completely absorbing and assimilating them all as to leave the result still essentially English. Not in America alone has this been the case. In India, in Australia, yes, everywhere where English principles and English civilization have had a fair chance, you will find those same principles and that same civilization to-day.

Long after the question of race predominance in England was settled, when the process of assimilation was completed, the Saxon appeared upon the stage in the new guise of the Puritan and continued the conflict with his old adversary, the Norman cavalier. The cavalier believed in the divine rights of kings, in the superiority of the state to the individual and in taxation without representation. The Puritan believed in representative government, in the universal equality of mankind and the inalienable rights of the people. This Puritan phase of the Saxon character infused itself into all English institutions. Many times did it deluge England with blood in its struggles for the ascendency, and once has it brought bloodshed to our own beloved land. That great civil conflict in which so many thousands of manly, loyal hearts ceased forever to beat, was only the struggle of northern Puritanism against the southern cavalier. Through all these fierce turmoils, the Saxon has been adding new vigor to his manhood. The angularity of his character, unpleasing though it may be to some, remains the same. Proud, dignified, mountainous in strength, he towers a giant among men.

In forecasting the destiny of the Saxon race, who can comprehend the greatness of its possibilities? It is possible that ere two centuries have passed away there will be an alliance of all English speaking people. Should such an alliance come, with America, which will then according to the best authorities contain five hundred millions of people, at its head, the opportunities of the Saxon for usefulness are almost infinite. "America and Great Britain," said Carlyle, "are properly not two nations, but one; inseparable by Parliament, Congress, any kind of human law or diplomacy, being already united by heaven's act of Parliament and by nature and practical intercourse; indivisible brother elements of the same great *Saxondom*, to which, in all honorable ways be long life." Until that alliance of all the elements of the great Saxon race into one vast *Saxondom*, it will proceed on its divine mission of teaching civilization to the world, laws to the nations and morality to man.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

OUR ALUMNI IN CHICAGO.

Under this head we purpose to publish from time to time short biographical sketches of some of our Chicago alumni. The sketches are written by a prominent journalist in that city, who is able to write these articles by reason of acquaintance in college days.

GEO. E. PLUMBE.

Born in Rutland county, Vt., October, 1837; when he was eight year sof age the family moved to Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His father was at the head of the St. Lawrence academy there, one of the best institutions in northern New York, at the time George fitted for college there and entered Middlebury in 1857 and graduated in 1861. He then read law with Judge Henry L. Knowles, a prominent lawyer in Potsdam; entered the Albany Law University and graduated in 1863, when he formed a law partnership with Hon. A. L. Parker, now member of congress from the Potsdam district, with whom he practiced until 1868, when he came to Chicago and entered upon journalism as literary editor of the Chicago *Daily Republican*, where he remained one year. After the great fire in 1871 that paper became the *Inter-Ocean*, and he continued with it as writing editor, and wrote a series of articles on "Iron and Steel," which attracted wide attention and were highly commended by the ablest and most intelligent men interested in the subject in all parts of the country. He also had charge of and edited the scientific department—remained with that paper in an editorial capacity for about seven years. In 1880 he joined the staff of the *Daily News* as editorial writer, and has been with it since. He is a terse, vigorous, intelligent and comprehensive writer—a genial gentlemen, possessed of manly instincts and the qualities of head and heart which constitute true manhood. In 1863 he married Clara P. Russel, daughter of W. P. Russel of Middlebury. They have had three children, but one of whom is now living. He lives in the suburban town of Austin.

L. VERNON FERRIS.

Born in Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1843, and fitted for college at the academy there. Entered Middlebury college in 1863 and graduated in 1867. In his Freshman year he took the prize given for superiority in oratory. Taught school winters during his college term, and after graduating was the principal of the high school at Windsor, Vt., for four years; in the meantime during the leisure hours read law. As a teacher he was very successful. From Windsor he went to Troy, Ohio, and was superintendent of the public schools there for three years; during the time read law with W. S. Thomas. By a unanimous vote of the Board of Education, he was twice urgently called back to the superintendency. He was then admitted to the bar of Ohio—spring of 1874—and in the fall of that year he came to Chicago and engaged in practice, making commercial law somewhat a speciality. He is a successful trial lawyer and a forcible advocate; is the Chicago attorney for the North American Attorney's and Tradesman's Protective Union Company. He is a reliable and highly respected lawyer, gentleman and citizen, in whom all who have to do with him have full confidence. In the year 1870 he married a daughter of Samuel Stone, a prominent citizen of Windsor, whose father was one of the first settlers in Vermont. They have one child—a boy.

EXCHANGES.

Once more the long unwritten law that governs the Exchange department is handed down to a new victim and he takes up his work of reviewing papers good and bad. He is expected to pronounce bad papers good and good ones perfect and feeling much like a minister called upon to deliver a funeral discourse on an impenitent soul, he sets himself to work. He must first be a man of rare patience and fortitude else he cannot survive the jars and shocks that have left eternal blights on so many of his fellows. When the newly elected editor-in-chief stalks into his sanctum, much puffed up by his recently acquired importance, and with a jesture of supreme contempt for the poor hirelings who are to do his bidding without stopping to "reason why" he must greet him with a smile of exceeding great blandness and assure him that he is his to command. And what with the arrogance of this much over-estimated individual and the printer howling madly for copy the poor exchange editor is likely to become distracted. Circumstances combine to render his whole life miserable, for when he attempts by light of the midnight oil to perform his labors, the editor-in-chief, roaming below and armed with a wheezy flute and "ye festive kazoo," and the Town and Campus editor rooming next door and equipped with a mouth organ quickly dispel any wholesome thoughts that the poetry of the hour may have inspired, but he is alway brave and with "*nil desperandum*" as his motto he goes on "grinding out" the exchanges. Brothers of the editorial "we," excuse these gloomy reflections and hope that in time the shadows that have fallen on our inexperience may be removed.

The *Northwestern* has an article containing some good ideas on the Fraternity in college life.

The *March* number of the *Adelphi* brings a beautifully-written paper on the "Child Life of Dickens Pages," while the lament for the decline and fall of its debating society recalls a vivid remembrance of the melancholy fizzle of a like organization among us which died in infancy.

The *Badger* "bobs up serenely" once more with its usual quota of locals and veteran college notes that have served apprenticeships to every paper yet published. The *Badger* would do better if it were a monthly and not a weekly. But few colleges can support with dignity a weekly college paper.

The mechanical part of the *Ariel* seems to us the best we have yet seen in college journals; not only this, but the editorials are of a rather more advanced tone than the average. The letter from Leipsic is the best communication in the journals for the month. The storm-cloud gathers and it seems that not only the classics but the janitor must go. He is getting more and more "onery." The *Ariel* has a thrilling account of one of his latest atrocities.

The essay on Bret Harte is the best work in the *University Press*.

One of the most welcome papers on the editorial table is the Bowdoin *Orient;* its college editorials do not seem to be written for the simple purpose of filling out, as do too many of our exchanges.

Rev. Nehemiah White, Ph. D., President of the University at Galesburg, Ill., from whence comes the *Lombard Review* is an alumnus of Middlebury, of '57.

The Williams *Argo* closes its successful career under that name with its last number and continues under

the title of *Williams' Literary Monthly*. We shall hope to number it among our exchanges.

We acknowledge the receipt of the *Recall* which begins its existence as a college, or rather, school journal, with this month. It is published by the students of the Vermont Episcopal Institute and compares favorably with other school journals.

The departments of editorial work into which the columns of the *Cynic* are divided contain all that could be desired in the arrangement of a paper. Not only this, but each department is filled with news and articles that are fresh and interesting. The author of "Reflections of a Junior" shows considerable ability in the line of parody.

Other journals would do well to devote the same amount of interest and space which the Dartmouth does, to Alumni news. This is almost the only part of the paper which is of interest to Alumni and should therefore receive its due share of attention, that the paper may commend itself to the larger part of its subscribers.

At the annual meeting of the Polytechnic Athletic Association of Brooklyn, one of the most interesting features of the evening was the reading of Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, formerly of Middlebury.

For interesting locals and value of general news and college notes the *University Herald* is the most acceptable of our latest exchanges. The literary articles are short, interesting and characteristic for elegant English. They afford a refreshing contrast to the windy and tedious literary productions which are so common in our college papers.

Both in appearance and contents the *Tuftonian* has undergone the greatest change within the past two years of any of our exchanges. A most attractive cover encloses some work of remarkable excellence. The paper on Andrew Jackson merits the highest praise.

We notice the *Pennsylvania Western*, a magazine published at the Western University of Pennsylvania. The editorials are well written.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., LL.D., formerly of Maine, now President of Middlebury college, Vermont, once, when a student in divinity, went to a singing-school. What came of it is related to us by a venerable lady who was also a pupil: "Many years ago I attended singing-school with Mr. Hamlin in Bangor. After two or three lessons the teacher told him that as he had no voice and no ear for music, it was a waste of time for him to come, and he had better leave. His answer was, 'I will learn to sing.' 'I will' meant more with him than with most people, and he continued to come; but I think he found there were some things he could not do." Yes—the venerable doctor of divinity must rest on the laurels he has won in a long and varied life. He once built a steam engine with his own hands, before he ever saw one. He supplied the British army with bread in the Crimean war. He erected and for years presided over Robert College in Constantinople. He was thirty years with the Turks, and can tell you all about the Bulgarian atrocities. He hates England, including Gladstone and free trade, and amuses himself by running a country college—but he can't sing today any better than he could fifty years ago, when the singing master considered him a hopeless case.—*Every Other Saturday.*

'36. "Middlebury men are faring well at the hands of the present administration. First, Mr. Phelps was given the best diplomatic appointment on the list, and now another, Hon. William Slade of Cleveland, Ohio, has been made consul at Brussels, Belgium. Like Mr. Phelps, he is a native of Middlebury. He is a son of Governor William Slade and an uncle of Mr. James M. Slade of this town. He was graduated from Middlebury college in the class of 1836. He removed to Ohio many years ago and made a fortune and a reputation in the practice of law; was elected to the Ohio legislature, and went to Nice, France, as consul. Up to three or four years ago he was a Republican, but in the last campaign spoke in the interest of the Democratic party."—*Middlebury Register.* It may be added that the wife of Mr. Slade is a sister of Geo. C. Chapman of this place.

'40. Hon. E. J. Phelps of Burlington, Vt., was nominated by the President, March 23, to succeed Lowell as minister to England. This appointment was a great surprise to the Democratic politicians who were eager for the "spoils" because of the noted "insignificance" of the State of Vermont and the obscurity of Mr. Phelps. And that the most important foreign mission has been given to a man, thoroughly equipped, indeed, for the service, yet but little known outside the boundaries of his own commonwealth

seems a barrier to the expectations of the spoilsmen. Though emulous in his profession, yet the political preferences of his State have kept him partially secluded. His ability cannot be questioned. It is said of him that he was the ablest lawyer of the State, unless Senator Evarts is considered a Vermonter. The famous leader of the Senate calls him, "The foremost lawyer of the North." Edward John Phelps was born in Middlebury, July 11, 1822. He was a descendant of the Revolutionary soldier, Capt. John Phelps and son of Hon. S.S. Phelps, a judge of the Supreme court and U. S. Senator from Vermont. He graduated at Middlebury college, studied law at Yale and was admitted to the bar in '43. He practiced in his native place about two years, from whence he removed to Burlington, after having spent a short time at Washington and in the South. In 1851 he was appointed Second Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury by President Fillmore, and held the office through that administration. At Washington he became intimate with Webster. Since, he has been connected with the railroad litigation in this State, proving himself authority on railroad laws. He represented Burlington in the constitutional convention of 1870, lectured before the Burlington Medical College and Boston University Law school, and was president of the American Bar Association. Since 1881 he was held the position of Kent professor of law in Yale college. He has delivered various lectures, all of which are of rare merit and many have been published. His pen has produced many other articles, as memoirs and poems. He is very conservative in politics, but was several times candidate for governor of Vermont. He has given the Irish question much careful attention, and will be able to act wisely in this matter. He is a fit successor to Minister Lowell.

'52. M. H. Maynard, lawyer at Marquette, Mich., met with a severe misfortune several months ago. His office and its entire contents were destroyed by fire. The loss was $6000. His son is in the class of '88.

'72. R. S. Holmes is connected with the Chautauqua University at Plainfield, N. Y.

'72. Rev. H. M. Ladd has been lecturing at Oberlin, O., in behalf of the Theological seminary.

'76. Edward Dana has been appointed prosecuting attorney for Rutland.

'78. W. D. Smith was recently married. No particulars are known at this date.

'80. H. R. Dorr is now connected with the firm of S. M. Dorr's Sons, mortgage brokers, Rutland, Vt.

'81. E. M. Parker, physician at Brockton, Mass., was married April 24, at Middlebury. For further notice see Town and Campus.

'82. Edwin Oliver is business manager of the *Troy News*, a daily paper just started.

'82. C. D. Pillsbury has been having a severe attack of typhoid fever at Marion, O.

'83. J. Kellogg visited the college a short time since for the purpose of acquainting himself with the apparatus of the college and of examining the museum.

'84. C. R. Piper is studying law with W. W. Stickney, Ludlow, Vt.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Spring.

Lighter clothing.

Clean, clean, clean.

Look over your boats.

Junior, watch for the arbutus.

"Oh! I swannie, ain't it hot as all-git-out."

Miss Laura Bell, at present in Burlington, will soon go West.

Would it not improve our campus to remove the old white fence.

The time of evening meetings at the Congregational church have been changed from 7 to 7:30.

The ladies request the students not to call without especial invite, as the parlor may not be in order.

We understand the Star rink has been opened. With what success we have been unable to learn.

We are all very proud of our new town hall, but the gas is wonderfully freakish; on two occasions of late it has failed.

The college boarding hall is under the charge of Miss Mary Hopkins this term. Thus far she has given good satisfaction.

The interest in athletic sports bids fair for good work; tennis, gymnasium work, boating, base-ball will occupy all the leisure moments.

Miss Cora Porter has been making Pittsford a visit, but has now returned. Miss Elga Stewart has also returned from several weeks in Washington.

The bicycle whistle is again sounding its doleful note to the distress of all pedestrians, but as yet we have seen no new wheels among the college boys.

New tennis courts have been laid out in the rear of the college, and from present indications it seems that tennis is to attract considerable attention this spring.

Last Friday the Misses Maud Scofield of Brandon and Allie Kingsley of New Jersey, both formerly of Middlebury, paid their old home and many friends a flying visit.

The freshman who went in bathing in the creek last week said it was not particularly warm. We should think not, as the mountains are yet covered with ice and snow.

The firm of Sheldon & Co. is now W. H. Sheldon. Mr. Goodnough intends going to California, where he will engage in some outdoor work such as will be beneficial to his health.

The young ladies seem to be all leaving Middlebury. Miss Effie Daunis has gone to New Orleans, Miss Hattie Chapman to Boston and Miss Hattie Bond to Worcester, Mass.

Question—Will roller-skating and hot weather be as friendly as last year? Mr. Bond has furnished a new piano for his rink, for use afternoons and evenings when there is no band music.

The polo clubs are fast improving and will soon be able to play the Burlington and Rutland clubs. The students are taking quite an interest in polo, and there is some talk of organizing a students' club.

College rumor says a romping club has been formed, under the direction of W. M. Ross, '86. Their plan is to be of picnic sort, intending every Saturday to take long walks to some pleasant grove or point of interest. We think it must prove very pleasant and successful.

We have just had a course of lectures on Vermont History, by Henry Hall of Rutland. His audiences were small; the people here are evidently not historically inclined. Mr. Hall is a graduate of Middlebury, class of '35.

Dr. E. M. Parker, '81, of Brockton, Mass., was in town three days last week, leaving Friday night on the 10:20 train for Boston, with his bride, Miss Laura Mead. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. S. L. B. Speare at the residence of Prof. Mead, the bride's father. The wedding was strictly private, owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother.

Some genius borrowed the janitor's pail and fastened it under the eaves of Starr Hall, making such a tempting mark that the under-class-men could not resist, though a senior's window was dangerously near. The pail at last accounts was still hanging, but the senior's window?—— Senior objected, and retaliated by attempting to break a freshie's window. Fresh was indignant and threw a pail of water on senior's back. '88 are very precocious freshmen.

The Chi Psi Fraternity held its annual convention, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, April 8 and 9. The Middlebury chapter was represented by H. B. Boice, '81; J. B. O'Neil, '83; E. G. Jenks, '85; and W. M. Ross, '86. There was an unusually large attendance. The chapter at Cornell University was revived with a good prospect. The banquet was a success in every way, both in members and a general good feeling. Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, president of the fraternity, was present and presided at the banquet.

The Junior Exhibition of the class of '86, held in the town hall, April 14, passed off very pleasantly. Owing to the bad state of the roads, the house was only moderately well filled. In the absence of Pres. Hamlin, Prof. Brainerd presided. The Howard Opera House orchestra furnished the music, which was finely selected and well executed. The audience were very kind and attentive. The following was the programme:

PROGRAMME.

Overture—"Home Circle." *Schlepegrell*

Scientific Oration, Arctic Exploration.
Henry L. Bailey, Moravia, N. Y.

Oration, The Protectorate.
Marvin Hill Dana, New Haven.

MUSIC.

Selection—"Heart and Hand." *Lecocq*

Oration, The Saxon.
Jesse A. Ellsworth, Whiting.

Historical Oration, The Southern Exposition.
Willis M. Ross, Poultney.

MUSIC.

Waltz—"Tears of Love." *Lamothe*

Oration, England and Egypt.
A. Varney, Bristol.

Classical Oration, The Origin of Greek Mythology.
Charles Billings, Ripton.

MUSIC.

Galop—"Fame and Fortune." *Wiegand*

After the Exhibition the class gave a "Hop." The party, though not large, was very fine, and all appeared to enjoy themselves. Supper at Addison House, at twelve, was excellent, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Rider, who did everything to make it pleasant. On returning from supper the lights seemed

dim and soon after died out entirely. Lamps were brought in and the Hop continued as jolly as before. Considerable comment has been made and questions asked as to why certain persons—some of our young business men—did not give the Hop their support.

A memorial service to the late Rev. J. T. Franklin was held at the chapel of St. Stephen's on Tuesday evening, when a memorial tablet was unveiled. It is of dark marble wrought in the shape of a cross, and bears this inscription: "In memory of James Taylor Franklin; died April 14, 1882. Rector of this parish from November, 1877, to April, 1880. This chapel was built through his efforts." The tablet is supported on a diamond-shaped background of ash and is placed on the east wall of the chapel. Mr. Albert Chapman made the address Tuesday evening. He told what Mr. Franklin accomplished while rector and gave an excellent sketch of his life and character.—*Middlebury Register.*

COLLEGE NOTES.

The new gymnasium at Bowdoin will cost $90,000.

Both Amherst and Dartmouth contemplate issuing daily papers.

The college library at Columbia is hereafter to be open on Sundays.

Amherst now has what is said to be the finest gymnasium in the world.

The State University of Wisconsin is to have a gymnasium, costing $35,000.

There is a college to every 100 square miles of territory in the United States.

The Cornell Glee Club has disbanded, and each of the members was assessed 85 cents.

Phillip's Exeter Academy is contemplating the erection of a gymnasium. Cost, $50,000.

There are twenty-two applicants for the position of second tenor on the Williams Glee Club.

At Harvard work on the college paper is accepted as a substitute for the regular literary work.

A Miss Caldwell has offered $300,000 toward the founding of a Catholic university in the United States.

Pres. Porter says that "the failures of college and university life are to be traced in more than three-fourths of instances to failures in the preparatory school."

The library of the British Museum is equal to a row of books twelve feet high and twenty-two miles long.

According to carefully prepared statistics, Yale College brings into New Haven about a million dollars a year.

"The best school of journalism in the world," said Chas. F. Thwing, "is the editorial board of a college paper."

Bryn Mawr College for women, near Philadelphia, founded by the late Joseph W. Taylor, M. D., will open next year.

Simon Newcomb, the well-known astronomer, has recently been elected to the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy at Johns Hopkins University.

The Trustees of Miami University at Oxford, O., have decided to open the school next September, with a full faculty, and Prof. R. W. McFarland as President.

The *University Press* of Wisconsin urges that the students should have admittance to Faculty meetings and a voice in the government of the College. Would it not be well for Middlebury to follow suit.

French or German has been made a full equivalent for Greek in the University of Toronto. No more compulsory Greek at Harvard, in the curriculum or entrance examinations, by a Faculty vote of 30 to 2.

Cornell, Michigan, Wisconsin and Virginia universities have adopted the principle of voluntary chapel attendance. The Harvard students have petitioned for the same privilege, but have been refused. At Oberlin every college exercise has to be opened with singing or prayer.

President McCosh says: "A great crisis has now come in regard to the higher education of the young men of America. It is now to be determined whether students shall be at liberty to take any branches they choose. The fight is only begun, and will continue for years, and Princeton, with its professors, trustees and alumni, will take a part in the contest."

Two dozen students of the State University at Lexington, Kentucky, left recently, because of the discharge of one of their number who had a doctor's certificate of inability to study. The students opposed his forcible removal with rifle in hand, and a paper in his favor signed by 63 students failing to have effect, all who could immediately leave did so and others are preparing to follow.

President White of Cornell has this to say regarding morning prayers: "The most devoted Christian men in many of our institutions of learning saw reason to believe that the usual forced attendance upon morning college prayers was of a very doubtful utility. To huddle into a cheerless room a great mass of students just hurried from their breakfasts, with minds intent upon the recitation of the next hour, is certainly a very doubtful way of inducting young men into the beauty of holiness."

By the recent consolidation of the Ithica Correspondence University with the Correspondence University of Chicago the latter has acquired a faculty of upward of seventy professors, the most distinguished of the faculties of the various American Colleges, and has become a remarkable institution—a unique product of the age. It has been incorporated, recently, and will henceforth confer on its graduates all the usual College degrees, protecting them with all the safeguards of examinations and other tests common to the best colleges. The entire teaching is done by correspondence and summer institutes; but the thoroughness of its instruction is guaranteed by the character of its faculty, whose members have absolute control of their respective departments. It is strictly philanthropic and non-sectarian. It aims to popularize collegiate education, and to assist the struggling masses. Earnest young men and women in straightened circumstances, and all philanthropists, should send for circulars of full informatian regarding courses of instruction and all details to "The Correspondence University, 162 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SPORTING.

The Class of '87 won the class foot-ball championship at Columbia.

The lightest man in training for the Yale Sophomore crew weighs 152 pounds.

Eighteen men are trying for the Columbia crew, and but eleven for the Cornell.

Harvard tutors get $800 to $1,200 a year, and the trainer in athletics gets $2,000.

The Yale navy last year cost $7,000; this year it will not run over half that amount.

Amherst loses five of last year's nine. The Faculty head the base-ball subscription list with $200.

Brown University has organized a boat club and intends to send a crew to the inter-collegiate regatta.

During the past six years, Williston Seminary has furnished the captains of six Yale university base-ball teams.

Bassett, formerly third baseman of the Brown University nine, will play with the Providence League team this year.

At the Inter-collegiate Lacrosse Convention, in New York, Yale withdrew her name from among the colleges of the association.

The men who will probably stroke the Oxford and Cambridge University boats this spring weigh respectively 150 and 151 pounds.

The prospects for base-ball this season at Columbia are said to be good. A number of men from the Law School have signified their intention to play.

The report of the "Yale Field Corporation" shows that over $50,000 has been expended on the new athletic grounds, and there is a call for more funds.

Williams has subscribed eight hundred dollars for the support of her base-ball nine. Three hundred dollars of this amount was given by President Carter.

The race for the Child's cup, in which most of the four-oared college crews will enter, will be rowed on the Shawmut course, near Philadelphia, on June 18th.

The Amherst College Senate threaten to withdraw the base-ball nine from the league if betting on the game becomes as prevalent as it was last spring. The senate are supported by a strong element in the college, who believe that "backing up" the nine by wagers is the most effective means of demoralizing the players.

Strong effort is being made to organize a second nine this spring to play practice games with the University.—The University and class crews take daily pulls on the water.—The Harvard Lacrosse team are trying to arrange a match with the famous Driud Lacrosse Club of Baltimore.

The finest institution for physical exercise and training in the world is that of the New York Athletic Club. The building is 76x100 feet. The club wns started in 1870, and has no equal in wealth, influence and reputation. The membership is limited to 1,500 men. It costs $50 to join, and $30 annually.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editor of the Undergraduate :

The books of the business manager show that this paper has a debt on its hands owing to the non-payment of subscriptions. A little time spent on the subscription list shows that over $200 is due from subscribers, principally Alumni. These persons owe sums varying from one to five dollars, averaging about two. Probably the greater part of these subscribers have not paid because they haven't had their attention called to the matter. Some, however, have been asked two or three times this year to pay up, but have neglected to do so. For three years the UNDERGRADUATE has been running down financially, just because of this failure to pay subscriptions. The printers can't work for us unless they are paid, and one number this year was delayed more than a month by lack of funds.

A new business manager has just come into office. Do not let him have to report at the end of his year that he has not been able to collect funds enough to carry on the paper; but let every man who hasn't a receipt up to date send in his dollar, or two, or three dollars, and help to place the UNDERGRADUATE on a firm financial basis. If this be done the printers can work with more zeal, and so can the editors, knowing that they are working for a paper that is not drawing its last breath. Middlebury College is small enough, but if the UNDERGRADUATE fails up there will be less known of the college than before. To avoid anything of that kind, pay up at once and receive the blessings of the business manager. X.

Editors of the Undergraduate :

In the last issue of the UNDERGRADUATE appeared a communication whose insulting charges and insinuating falsehoods place our Faculty in a most unbecoming and vnjust position. Under the pretense of a protest against the remission of the tax levied upon '86, '85 takes upon itself the self-imposed task of censuring the action of the Faculty without first ascertaining on what grounds that action was taken. The charges made against the Faculty of "retreating from the position so firmly taken" and of "ungenerously failing to support their President," are impertinent in the highest degree, besides being false. At the time when the programmes were stolen the President made threats which he knew he could not carry out for the simple reason that he had not the power to do so. The Faculty failed to support him in those threats.

For years it has been customary for Sophomores or Seniors to capture the Junior Ex. programmes if possible. That it was the act of malicious students in this case is absurd. '85 foolishly failed to guard their programmes with necessary precaution, and as a result lost them. What did it do? Like a baby boy running to his ma, it ran to the President and told him that some great, big, mean, naughty Soph. had stolen its programmes, exacting from him a promise of pay for what was in reality the result of its negligence and witlessness.

At the time when the tax was levied, '86 sent a committee to the President with the express intention of disavowing the connection of the class with the affair. That committee was wholly ignored and as it seems, its statements were never presented to the other members of the Faculty. What was '86 to do about the matter? Pay for what had not been stolen by the class? Certainly not! That it would not do until a hearing had been granted. About a month before the Junior Ex. another committee was sent to the President, this time with the firm determination of being heard, so it put its demand in the form of a threat. The Faculty answered at once that they could and would do nothing so long as '86 held to its threat, offering to meet '86 and hear its side of the question. As this was just what '86 had been struggling for, the terms offered were heartily accepted and the threat withdrawn. That the action of the Faculty was "a tame submission to an impudent threat" is an abominable lie. The granting of a hearing to '86 was simply doing what in justice ought to have been done at the time the tax was levied.

Had '85 inquired of some responsible person, say the professor, who made the announcement, which excited such a flow of Senioric sarcasm, it would probably have ascertained that there was more than "one of them," '86, who was "willing to deny a share in it," and "to clear himself by disavowing connection with the affair; and further that there were persons connected with it who were not members of '86, and that the stealing of the programmes was not a class affair. This is a fact which no amount of pounding seems capable of beating into '85's mulish intellect.

Doubtless the Faculty acted unwisely and without proper deliberation. '85 should have been consulted. Certainly her mature judgment and well-balanced discretion would have been a great aid to the Faculty. However, they failed to see the point in this light and so have "disregarded the rights and interests of the Seniors." Evidently '85 has been developing quite rapidly of late, and is fast outgrowing its clothes, else it would not be playing the part of paternal ancestor to the Faculty. While such marked displays of increasing and maturing wisdom are hailed with delight by all, one cannot help remarking that had more of that same article been present a year ago, '85 would not have lost her programmes, and would thus have been relieved of the necessity of accepting pay for them from the President or of inventing so many monstrous falsehoods for the evident purpose of justifying its course. '86.

REVIEWS.

The *Atlantic* for May contains its usual number of valuable papers. The article on the Life of George Eliot adds much of real worth to the little that has been said commendatory of this much criticised work and as embracing many new and instructive thoughts, is well worth a careful reading. "The Victory of Patience," lends not a little to H. H.'s reputation as a poet and forms a most beautiful apostrophe to some of life's humbler virtues. Bradford Torrey's "A Bird-Lover's April," is a bright, pleasing study of the habits of some of our more common bird-friends, treated by an observing and nature-loving mind. A somewhat exhaustive sketch of Handel's less luminous contemporary, John Sebastian Bach and the continuation of Oliver Wendell Holme's "New Portfolio," fills out the more interesting parts of this acceptable number.

The April *Century* brings us the finest of the war papers yet written, the illustrations of which are remarkable alike for vividness and interest, while the well-arranged maps accompanying lay before us the whole country where occurred the famous storming of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. The engravings of the heroes of the bombardment are especially fine. The description of the siege by Admiral Porter is equaled only by Parton's and the whole adds something of great value to the magazine history of the war. The number contains an historical article on "Colonial Antiquities" and the second paper, "A Florentine Mosaic," by W. D. Howells, finely illustrated and full of interest. "The Phases of State Legislation" by Theodore Roosevelt contains a most amusing description of our "hayseed legislators" and filled with many laughable incidents. The Bric-a-brac has an unusual number of entertaining papers.

We have just received from the press of Houghton & Mifflin, one of the "Riverside Literature Series." The poem which gives its title to the book is Lowell's "Under the Old Elm," written on the occasion of the centennial of Washington taking command at Cambridge. The Yankee dialect poem, "The Courtin," tells of that "clear grit an' human natur" which has given the Bigelow papers their share of fame, while the poem on Agassiz is in one the of poet's most reverent moods. It is a very convenient and pleasing edition of a popular American classic.

PLUNDER.

Prex.: "You have blasted your prospects forever."

Expelled Student: "No, sir; I've only injured myself in a *degree*."

First Freshman—"Saw you at the museum last night." 2d Ditto—"Did you? I didn't see you. What cage were you in?"

"Why," asked Pat one day, "why was Balaam a first-class astronomer?" The other man gave it up, of course. "Sure," said Pat, "'twas because he had no trouble in finding an *ass to roid*."

Four saints were playing poker the other day when one of them threw four aces and remarked, "Well, boys, I must go home and prepare my speech for the Y. M. C. A."

Young lady (innocently to gentleman): "I wish I could get one of those Freshman to plant in my garden! I do so want something green." Blushes from Freshie.

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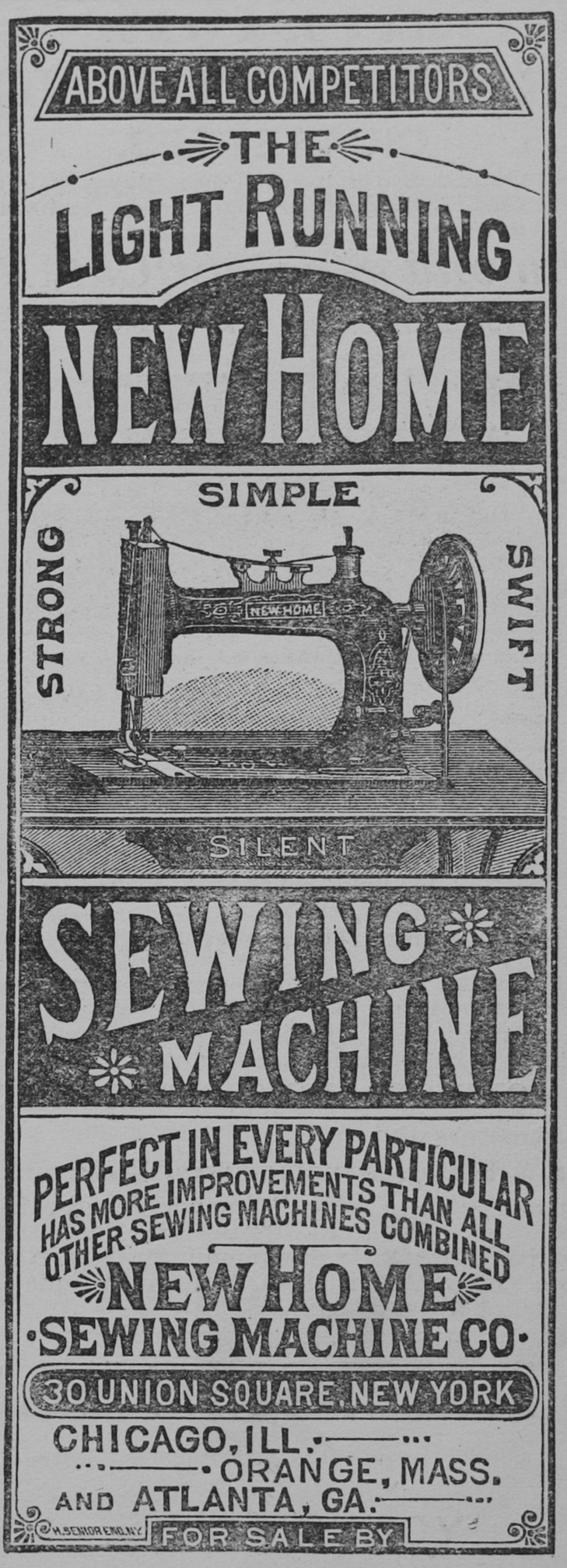

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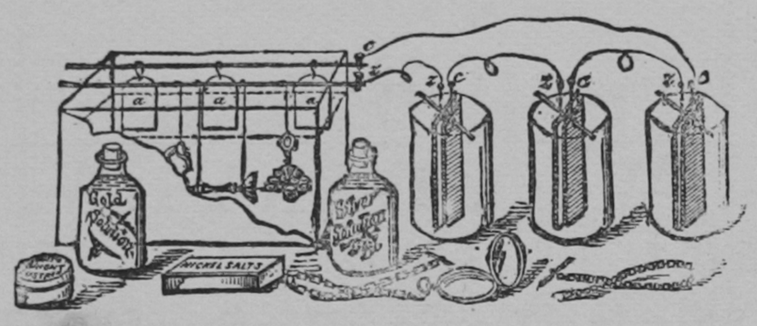

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